

BE IT KNOWN, that we, Marco STEIGER and David SUTER,
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office addresses are, respectively, Schuetzenwiese, CH-
8524 Uesslingen and Landenbergweg 16, CH-8488 Turbenthal,
have invented certain new and useful improvements in

Material Removing Tool

of which the following is a complete specification.

Material Removing Tool

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED CASES

This is a continuation-in-part of our copending US patent application Serial No. 09/123,759 filed July 27, 1998 and claiming the priorities of Swiss patent applica-
5 tions Serial Nos. 01952/97 (filed August 21, 1997) and 02502/97 (filed October 29, 1997).

The disclosures of the above-referenced Swiss patent applications, as well as that of each US and/or foreign patent and/or patent application identified in the specifi-
10 cation of the present application, are incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to improvements in apparatus of the kind in which a material removing tool is arranged to move relative to a workpiece, and more particularly to improvements in apparatus in which a material removing tool (such as a cutting or grinding tool) is arranged to be mounted on a motor-driven output shaft and carry out oscillatory movements when in actual use.

Prior art is replete with disclosures of apparatus or implements which are provided with material removing tools arranged to be mounted on the output shafts of the apparatus and being adapted to execute oscillatory movements. In many instances, the oscillatory movement involves a back-and-forth movement through about two angular degrees at a frequency of about 20,000 oscillations per minute. Such conventional apparatus may be designed for numerous applications, or they are constructed for specific applications. Many conventional apparatus are used to remove, without causing damage, bonded windshields from automobile bodies, to saw, cut or grind across or through parts of automobile bodies, to cut gaps into tiles, and so forth.

The material removing parts (such as blades) of conventional tools resemble spoons or sickles; but the cutting portions engaging a workpiece are always curved, the curvature of the cutting portion either corresponding

to that of the path of movement executed by the tool or being inclined relative thereto. While the just described tools can be put to many uses, they are not suited for the making of accurate laterally limited and definable recesses or grooves in a workpiece.

5 An apparatus or implement for use with a grinding tool is disclosed in published German patent application Serial No. A 44 15 848. The underside of such apparatus can be adjacent an angular saw blade which is arranged to perform cuts for removing the lower ends of door frames when laying hardwood floors. Since oscillating grinders execute rotary movements, they cannot be used to form precisely defined recesses or grooves.

OBJECTS OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the present invention to provide an apparatus or implement which can employ a material removing (such as a cutting and/or grinding) tool that is more versatile than heretofore known apparatus of such character.

A more specific object of the invention is to provide a novel and improved cutting and/or grinding tool which can make in a workpiece cuts with clean (such as accurately defined) lateral edges.

Another object of the invention is to provide a material removing (such as cutting or grinding) tool for forming in any of a variety of different workpieces grooves bounded by accurately defined walls.

Still another object of the invention is to provide a material removing (such as a cutting or a grinding) tool which is capable of forming recesses bounded by plane surfaces and extending at right angles to a selected surface of a workpiece.

A further object of the invention is to provide a tool kit with two or more different tools which can be utilized selectively in a single apparatus to carry out any one of a plurality of different cutting, grinding and analogous material removing operations.

Another object of the invention is to provide a tool

of the above outlined character with novel and improved means for facilitating and/or inducing controlled and predictable evacuation of chips, shavings, granules and/or other fragments of material from the locale of contact between the tool and a workpiece.

An additional object of the invention is to provide a simple, compact and inexpensive tool which can be put to use for controlled removal of material from hard-to-reach parts of wooden, metallic, plastic and/or other types of workpieces.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In accordance with one presently preferred embodiment of the invention, there is provided a material removing tool in which at least one material removing (such as cutting or grinding) edge is remote from the axis about which the tool oscillates and is provided with at least one linear array of saw teeth or analogous material removing parts disposed along at least one at least substantially straight line.

By means of the straight-line arrangement of the material removing parts at the material removing (such as cutting) edge or edges, and by a tangential disposition of the cutting edge or edges with respect to the fulcrum for the tool, it is now possible to perform a cutting action in a plane which is parallel to a surface of a workpiece and thus to form rectangular recesses and cuts even in the corners of workpieces. Depending upon the structure of its material removing parts, the tool can be utilized for controlled removal of material from wood, gypsum or plaster of paris, composite materials, stones and metallic parts.

In accordance with another presently preferred embodiment of the invention, the saw teeth or other suitable material removing parts are disposed along two or more straight lines at an angle relative to each other. This

renders it possible to form a bottom surface extending at least substantially at right angles relative to a recess or cutting surface and being parallel to the surface bounding a groove or a recess.

5 Lateral tapering of the tool and/or the provision of at least one (e.g., a central longitudinal) cut within the cutting tool permit for an optimum chip removal and prevent jamming of the tool between the surfaces formed by the tool.

10 The tool is or can be provided with a taper at both sides and preferably directly adjacent the material removing parts.

15 Alternatively, a longitudinal cut can be provided in the center portion of the tool to receive the removed material and to enable such material to move rearwardly.

20 Forward movement of the tool requires the exertion of a relatively small force because the tool can automatically advance into the workpiece.

25 For example, one can form cuts which are parallel to a given surface from a surface extending at a desired angle to the given surface.

 A feature common to all or practically all presently preferred embodiments of our invention is that the improved tool can be put to use with a manually operable material removing apparatus having a power driven output shaft

(e.g., a shaft driven by an electric or fluid-operated motor) arranged to oscillate about a predetermined axis. The tool comprises an elongated member having a first section arranged to be mounted on the output shaft so that
5 the member extends in a direction at least substantially normal to the predetermined axis, and a second section which is remote from the first section and includes at least one at least substantially straight cutting edge which is at least substantially normal to the aforementioned direction.

10 The cutting edge is or can be provided with material removing elements (such as teeth or industrial diamonds) which can constitute cutting and/or grinding elements. It is also possible to employ material removing elements which comprise corundum.

15 At least a major part of the aforementioned elongated member is or can be flat, and the first section of such member is or can be provided with an aperture (e.g., an aperture bounded by a polygonal surface) for the shaft. Such elongated member can have an at least substantially constant width, at least between its first and
20 second sections; it can have a substantially trapeziform outline; or it can comprise a third section which is disposed between the first and second sections and has a width different from (e.g., less than) that of the first
25 and/or second section.

A further feature of the present invention resides in the provision of a tool kit which can be utilized with a manually operable material removing apparatus having a power-driven output shaft arranged to oscillate about a predetermined axis. The improved tool kit comprises a plurality of discrete tools each including an elongated member having a first section arranged to be non-rotatably but separably mounted on the output shaft in a position in which the elongated member extends in a direction at least substantially at right angles to the predetermined axis, and a second section comprising at least one at least substantially straight cutting (material removing) edge which is at least substantially normal to the aforementioned direction upon mounting of the respective first section on the output shaft.

The tools of the kit have (or can have) different parameters such as their widths, the distances between the first sections and the respective cutting edges, and the lengths of their cutting edges.

At least one of the tools constituting the kit can be provided with the aforesaid and/or other suitable means for facilitating the evacuation of material being removed by the cutting edge or edges of the at least one tool in actual use of the at least one tool.

The novel features which are considered as charac-

teristic of the invention are set forth in particular in the appended claims. The improved tools themselves, however, both as to their construction and the modes of installing and utilizing the same, together with numerous additional important and advantageous features and attributes thereof, will be best understood upon perusal of the following detailed description of certain presently preferred specific embodiments with reference to the accompanying drawings.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a side elevational view of an apparatus embodying one form of the invention and having an oscillatable output shaft mounting a material removing tool of the type shown in Figs. 2 to 4;

Fig. 2 is a plan view of the apparatus which is shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is an enlarged plan view of the tool;

Fig. 4 is a longitudinal sectional view as seen in the direction of arrows from the line IV-IV in Fig. 3;

Fig. 5 is a plan view of a modified tool;

Fig. 6 is a plan view of a third tool;

Fig. 7 is a plan view of a tool having two rows of saw teeth disposed at an acute angle to each other;

Fig. 8 is a plan view of a tool which is similar to the tool shown in Fig. 3;

Fig. 9 is a plan view of a tool constituting a modification of the tools shown in Figs. 3 to 8;

Fig. 10 is a plan view of a tool constituting a modification of the tool which is illustrated in Fig. 7;

Fig. 11 is a plan view of a tool constituting a modification of the tool shown in Fig. 10;

Fig. 12 is a plan view of a tool constituting a simplified modification of the material removing tool shown in Fig. 5; and

Fig. 13 is a sectional view substantially as seen in the direction of arrows from the line XIII-XIII shown in Fig. 12.

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the cutting tool 11 includes a substantially trapezoidal flat elongated member 15 at the base of which the cutting edge 13 is formed. Preferably, the flat member 15 is provided with a step 17 the height h of which at least matches the thickness d of the fastener 9. The length L of the cutting tool 11, as measured between the section traversed by the axis A and the section including the cutting edge 13, may vary, depending upon the intended application of the tool. Of course, for the making of deep cuts the length L has to be greater than for the formation of shallow grooves. However, at a constant rotary angle of the apparatus 1 a greater length L will result in a greater stroke $H/2$. An optimum length is presently considered to be at last close to 80 mm. The maximum width B of the tool 11 (i.e., the length of the cutting edge 13 of the tool 11 shown in Figs. 1 to 4) may be 60 mm; however, it may be much less for very small cuts and it will depend upon the length L .

In the embodiment of Fig. 5, the elongated tool 11a of constant width has a straight cutting edge 13a and is provided with parallel lateral edges 17a. An elongated slot 19 is provided at the center (i.e., in the constant-width intermediate section between the two end sections of the elongated member 15a) of the cutting tool 11a for the removal of shavings, chips, dust and other fragments

of the material being cut.

In the tool 11b of Fig. 6, the lateral edges 17b of the elongated member 15b are also parallel but nearer to each other than at the two ends. The transition from the straight cutting edge 13b to each of the recessed lateral edges 17b extends along a discrete connection 19b disposed at an angle α relative to the respective lateral edge 17b. By narrowing the cutting tool 11b in this manner, chips and other fragments of the material being treated may escape and be removed along the lateral edges 17b.

In a particularly advantageous embodiment of the invention as depicted in Fig. 7, the tips of the teeth are not disposed on the cutting edge 13c along a single straight line. Instead, the cutting edge 13c includes two sections 21 disposed at an angle β to each other. The angle β between the straight lines connecting the teeth in each of the sections 21 is a small acute angle. In an arrangement of the character described in connection with and illustrated in Fig. 7, the angle β may range between 1.5° and 2° . In short tools, the angle β is preferably greater than 2° but should be less than 2° in shorter tools. In a blade having a length of 100 mm (as measured between the fulcrum on the axis A and the cutting edge 13c), the angle β is preferably about 4.6° . Depending upon

its selected width B, the cutting edge 13c may be divided into more than two sections 21 with each pair of such sections disposed at an angle β with respect to each other. The plural angles β may but need not be identical with each other. For example, the twin-section cutting edge 13c of the tool 11c shown in Fig. 7 can be replaced with a more complex cutting edge including four sections. Otherwise stated, each section 21 of the cutting edge 13c can be replaced with two straight or at least substantially straight subsections making an acute angle which matches or approximates one of the two angles β shown in Fig. 7.

As has already been mentioned hereinbefore, the design of the cutting edges depends upon the material to be cut or ground. Cutting edges having at least one linear array of at least three teeth, for example, ground teeth or sawteeth, have been found to be particularly advantageous for numerous material removing operations such as those involving the cutting of wood or gypsum (plaster of paris), for instance, at building construction sites; for forming rectangular holes or recesses for the reception of pegs and the like in beams, as is customary for joining beams; for removing window frames to be replaced; and to form grooves for insertion of panels as well as for many other uses. When working with composite plastic materials or stones, cutting edges provided in the usual manner with

industrial diamonds have been found to be particularly useful. Metal working has been found to be optimized by employing tools having cutting edges of corundum. The cutting or abrading material can be applied to the cutting edge (such as 13) by resorting to processes familiar to those skilled in the art of making cutting, grinding and other material removing tools of the kind here under consideration.

The material removing tool 11' of Fig. 8 is a cutting tool having an at least substantially straight cutting edge 13' defined by at least one row of teeth, e.g., teeth of the type suitable for the making of cuts in wood or plastic material. The reference character 17' denotes a step provided at the rear portion or section of the elongated metallic member 15' of the tool 11', namely at the portion having an opening 23' serving to non-rotatably receive an oscillatable shaft corresponding to the shaft 7 shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The acute angle enclosed by the lateral marginal portions 25a', 25b' of the major portion (trapezoidal flat member) 15' of the tool 11' is smaller than the angle between the lateral marginal portions 25a, 25b of the flat member 15 shown in Fig. 3 and/or the angle between the lateral marginal portions 25a'', 25b'' of the elongated member 15'' of the tool 11'' shown in Fig. 9.

5 The teeth at the material removing (cutting) edge 13' of the tool 11' may but need not be identical with those at the cutting edge 13 of the tool 11 and/or at the cutting edge 13" of the tool 11". The tools 11, 11' and 11" can be utilized interchangeably; therefore, their steps 17' and their openings 23' are or can be identical. The same holds true for the tools 11b, 11b" and 11a' which are respectively shown in Figs. 10, 11 and 12-13, i.e., their openings 23' can non-rotatably receive the shaft which is non-rotatably receivable in the opening 23' of the tool 11' or 11".

10 The difference between the tools 11b', 11b" of Figs. 10 and 11 on the one hand, and the tool 11b of Fig. 6 on the other hand, is that the latter has a relatively short intermediate portion 15b (namely the portion bounded by the parallel or substantially parallel side edges 17b). The difference between the tools 11b' and 11b" is that the latter has a relatively long cutting edge 13c" (as compared with the cutting edge 13c'). Furthermore, the intermediate portion or section of at least one of these tools can be provided with an elongated slot (see the slot 19c' which is shown in Fig. 10 by phantom lines).

20 The difference between the tool 11a of Fig. 5 and the tool 11a' of Figs. 11-12 is that the intermediate section of the latter does not have a slot 19 as well as that

its overall length (between the axis of the shaft non-rotatably receivable in the opening 23' and the cutting edge 13a') is much less than the overall length of the intermediate section of the member 15a of the tool 11a.

5 To work with the material removing tool in accordance with the invention is a simple procedure. For instance, if hardwood or parquetry or some other kind of cover is to be applied to the floor of a room, and the cover is to extend below an existing door frame, threshold or
10 molding, a groove flush with the floor may be cut or otherwise formed by inserting the rim or margin of the floor cover into it. Not only can such a groove be formed parallel to the cutting edge (such as the cutting edge 13), but it may also be cut in corner sections thus eliminating
15 the need for work with a chisel or the like. The material removing tool, especially if it is provided with a cutting edge having ground teeth or sawteeth, will move into the material to be cut almost automatically, i.e., in response to the exertion of a relatively small force. The straight
20 cutting edge or edges ensures or ensure a uniform depth of the groove or recess even in the corner sections of a structure. By comparison, if similar grooves are formed by a round or curved cutting tool, their depth does not diminish in the corner areas and they also fail to provide
25 the clean cut edges achieved with an apparatus employing

the tool of the present invention.

All (or at least some) of the tools shown in Figs. 1 to 13 can form part of a kit for use with one and the same apparatus, such as the apparatus 1 of Figs. 1 and 2.

5 All that is necessary is to provide a separable connection (such as the fastening means 9) and identical openings 23'. The just discussed feature also ensures that a defective tool (such as the tool 11) can be replaced with an identical new tool or with an identical used tool 11.

Without further analysis, the foregoing will so fully reveal the gist of the present invention that others can, by applying curent knowledge, readily adapt it for various applications without omitting features that, from the standpoint of prior art, fairly constitute essential characteristics of the generic and specific aspects of the above outlined contribution to the art of making naterial removing tools and, therefore, such adaptations should and are intended to be comprehended within the meaning and range of equivalence of the appended claims.